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Architect Lawrence Man

Sampan Interview

Lawrence Man's award-winning designs are striking for their ability to create bright, open spaces that also have a calming effect on the people who use them.

This is especially true of Man's design for the Family Dental Clinic in Reading, MA., which was the subject of an August 1992 cover-story article in Architectural Record Lighting magazine and received awards from the American Society of Interior Designers and the Boston Society of Architects/American Institute of Architects.

More recently, Man's design for the Tai Pan Restaurant in Cambridge has also received a host of awards, including the American Institute of Architects New England Award for Excellence in Architecture 1993. Man has also received awards for the Ti-Sales Office, and his design of a Cleveland kitchen has been recognized by Architectural Magazine.

Before establishing his own firm - Lawrence Man Architect - in 1992, Man worked for two Boston architectural firms, Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott, and E. Verner Johnson & Associates. During this period, he was project designer for a number of museums, including the Public Museum of Grand Rapids and the Yale University Art Gallery, and also worked on many institutional and corporate projects.

Man's suggests that his designs are largely influenced by their use. His design for the Family Dental Clinic in Reading, for example, was designed to have a soothing effect on both patients and staff.

"Most of the dentists' offices you go into are pretty dreary," says Man. "I tried to create an environment that would basically calm people down." When patients are having their dental work done at the Reading clinic, they don't stare into harsh fluorescent lighting. Man has instead used bounced lighting and subdued - but bright - colors to help create a relaxed, comfortable environment for both patients and doctors.

His design for the Tai Pan Restaurant, in contrast, seeks a more dramatic effect. "The restaurant is more theatrical," since dining out is a social activity, he says. Man explains that he designed the restaurant (which is currently closed) with the idea of a city in mind. He suggests that he divided the space into many sections to give patrons

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Architect Lawrence Man in Chinatown

Oak Terrace Developer Outlines Tenant Application Procedures



Oak Terrace under construction on Washington Street in Chinatown.

Principles and Profits

The Renewal of China's MFN Status

Although members of the area's Chinese community suggest that the US Government should use its influence to press China to improve its human rights record, many say that withdrawing China's most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status may not be the best way to reach that goal.

Last year, President Clinton renewed China's low-tariff trading status with the stipulation that renewal this year would depend on China's willingness to address such human rights issues as political repression, the jailing of political prisoners, and the repression of Tibet's Buddhist culture.

In June President Clinton must again decide whether to renew China's MFN trading status. In recent months, China has continued to detain democracy activists and has warned the United States it would not be intimidated by threats to withhold its MFN status.

Meanwhile, many Chinese continue to languish in jail because of their political views. Despite its rapid economic growth, China still refuses to grant its people freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly.

While many Chinese students active in the democracy movement supported withdrawing MFN status from state-controlled firms last year, they seem less certain about using MFN as a tool to influence China's human rights policy this year. Student activists now tend to take a more pragmatic approach toward promoting democracy in China.

Ran Wang, a graduate student at the Harvard Business School who had been active in the democracy movement in the US, said "there's no doubt MFN should be given to China." Wang believes that China is at a crucial point in transforming its economic system and suggests that withdrawing MFN now

could break the momentum of those reforms. He suggests that MFN will "help China move its economy into the market system," which in turn could eventually lead to greater political reforms.

Wang notes that China and the US have developed strong economic ties and that neither country is willing to jeopardize them. "The US government is certainly not prepared to lift that most favored nation status," he says, adding that the interests of US businessmen will in the end play a decisive role in Clinton's decision.

And while China exports an enormous number of products to the US and would likely be seriously affected by the imposition of higher tariffs, Wang suggests that China would probably turn to Western Europe and Japan for business if its American relationship were threatened. Wang predicts that China will make a few symbolic gestures to pacify the American government, which in turn will renew MFN.

"I think they should renew it," says Guang Yang, a student at Harvard Business School and a former director of the Independent Federation For Chinese Scholars and Students. Last year Guang supported withholding MFN from state-run firms.

While Guang still believes that "America should be actively engaged in promoting human rights in China" and believes that "human rights is a universal value," he feels that using MFN as a tool to promote respect for human rights has not worked. "The American business interests there are too high," he says, ad-

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As the skeleton of Chinatown's new 88-unit Oak Terrace housing development rises on Washington Street, the Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC) last week outlined the procedures to be followed in finding tenants for the building.

Carol Lee, ACDC's executive director, said that the application process would probably begin in June and July and that the community would be notified beforehand of the dates and the procedures to be followed. She said tenants would be able to move into the building - financed through public and private funding - when construction is completed in November or December.

Although there has been some concern expressed in the community about the number of Asians who would actually be able to live in the roughly \$13.5 million affordable development, Lee said the developers are confident that Oak Terrace will provide housing for a substantial number of Asian families, as was originally intended when ACDC sought to develop the site.

ACDC was formed in the late 1980s to address a housing shortage in Chinatown. A substantial number of new Asian immigrants, many with limited English-speaking ability, have traditionally preferred to live in Chinatown to be close to Asian social services, businesses, and health care providers.

The Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) designated ACDC to develop the Oak Terrace site at Oak and Washington Streets in 1988. The land on which Oak Terrace is being built was originally part of the BRA-owned Parcel R3-R3a. When two community groups - ACDC and the Chinese Economic Development Council (CEDC) - bid to develop the site for housing, the BRA decided to allow each group to develop half of the site. CEDC, however, has so far been unable to put together financing to develop its section of the parcel, which borders Marginal Road.

According to an ACDC tenant marketing and selection fact sheet, "ACDC expects the highest interest for these apartments to be from Chinatown residents, the Asian community and local employees given its location in the heart of residential Chinatown."

ACDC's management agent - The Community Builders of Boston - "will adhere to marketing and selection on an equal opportunity basis and will not discriminate," the fact sheet states. The developers will adhere to the City of Boston Fair Housing Ordinance, the Mass Anti-Discrimination Law, the Federal Fair Housing Law, and American Disabilities Act of 1990.

Laws governing the selection of tenants for Oak Terrace require that "marketing of apartments be done openly and fairly to people of all colors, nationalities and physical abilities," ac-

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Inside: A Parcel C Meeting

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Oak

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cording to the ACDC. The organization also notes that "neighborhood preference in tenant selection" is not legal and that ACDC's fair marketing plan was approved by the Boston Fair Housing Commission last year.

Lee said ACDC's "affirmative marketing" plan involves, among other things, advertising the availability of the apartments in various city neighborhoods and targeting specific populations.

Lee last week outlined the process by which tenants will be chosen to live in the development. She said she believes a substantial number of Asians will end up living in Oak Terrace largely because of its location in the heart of the city's predominately Asian neighborhood.

The tenant selection process involves a number of stages and seeks tenants of various income levels.

The Oak Terrace development will contain 30 low-income federally subsidized apartments (including 25 federally subsidized Section 8 project-based units and five voucher units), 30 subsidized moderate income subsidized units, and 28 market-rate units. The building will contain 14 one-bedroom, 32 two-bedroom, 33 three-bedroom, and nine four-bedroom apartments.

Lee explained that people interested in the low-income and moderate income units must meet Section 8 income eligibility requirements. Lee noted that 25 of the 30 low-income units are "project based," which means that tenants would lose their subsidies if they moved out of their apartments. Such a plan would tend to attract tenants who want to permanently live in Chinatown.

Five of the units are "voucher" units, which allow a tenant to move out of the apartment and keep the subsidy to use at another Section 8 project. Advertisement at the BHA and in newspapers would be done to attract voucher holders.

Lee said the BHA will provide the names of potential tenants for the 25 Section 8 project-based apartments. "If there are not enough eligible tenants from their [waiting] list to fill the 25 units, ACDC can fill units with Section 8 eligible tenants from its own application list," according to the fact sheet. Lee said she didn't know if there would be any Asians on the BHA waiting list.

People applying for the 30 moderate units must also meet income requirements. "About half have the same income requirements for Section 8, the other half are above the Section 8 guidelines," according to ACDC. Lee said ACDC will screen these applicants. "They will apply to us directly," she said, adding that people would apply on three days (the dates have not been set) at sites in Chinatown and the South End. Applications for "potential" Section 8 housing will also be taken at this time for apartments that could be available if the BHA cannot fill the first 25 low-income units.

Applicants who meet income requirements would be selected on a first-come first-serve basis, according to Lee, who suggested that people could literally camp out to increase the likelihood of obtaining an apartment in the development.

In addition, five "barrier free" units must also be marketed to handicapped or disabled persons. If those units cannot be filled by people in this category, they will be marketed to others. Three units must also be marketed to the Department of Mental Retardation (DMR). If the DMR cannot fill the units, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) will be notified. If the apartments still cannot be filled, they will be made available to others. Applicants

from the DMR or the DMH "must be able to live independently or accept services to be able to live independently," according to ACDC.

Applicants for the market-rate units, which are open to anyone who applies, will be screened by ACDC management, according to Lee.

Advertisements for the apartments must be placed in the major Boston newspapers as well as in community papers. Organizations in various city neighborhoods must also be notified and public informational meetings will be conducted in Chinatown.

Lee believes that mostly Asians will apply to live in Oak Terrace because of its Chinatown location. "Most people like to stay in a neighborhood they're familiar with," she said. "We expect most of the people interested in living in the apartments to be Asian."

Lee said she was confident that "a lot of people in Chinatown will benefit from our development" and added that ACDC's "priority is to provide housing for the Asian community."

"We're going to be doing everything we can to assure they have access to this," she said, adding that the community will be informed of the application dates in advance through newspapers and notices.

Asians still want to live in Chinatown because of its proximity to social services and other services, according to Lee, who emphasized that Oak Terrace will be an appealing place to live, with a courtyard, a community room, and a garden. "It's not going to look like any other housing project," she said.

-by Robert O'Malley

MFN

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ding that "the business community put pressure on the White House."

And while he doesn't completely reject the option of withholding MFN status from products produced by state-run firms, he suggests that such a move would be largely "symbolic" and difficult to implement, though it would show that "America still puts human rights first."

Like others in the Chinese community, Guang suggests that allowing China's private sector economy to continue to develop will "provide the economic foundation for political reforms in the future." He also noted that preserving the relationship between China and the US means that Americans engaged in business in China as well as American teachers in Chinese universities will continue to have an influence on Chinese thinking about democracy and human rights.

Shen Tong, the chairman of the Democracy for China Fund who was detained by Chinese authorities in 1992, believes that the US should take some action against China to retain its credibility. "If there's no other policy choices I think the US shouldn't renew it," he says, adding that withholding MFN from certain products is one option.

"As a general principle human rights issues should be tied to trading status," he says. In an increasingly interdependent world, he adds, human rights have become a global issue. "If the US doesn't take a strong stand, who will?" he asks.

He suggests that by taking no action and by assuming that economic growth alone will in the long run lead to improvements in human rights conditions, "people play into the hands of the Chinese government." He suggests that while the Chinese people are reforming the country from within already, the outside world also has an appropriate role to play. China, he adds, still has "deeply embedded problems," despite its economic gains.

Members of the Chinatown com-

munity, meanwhile, suggest that MFN is probably not an effective method to change the Chinese Government. Some people suggest that the US has its own human rights issues to resolve and that the American government has been inconsistent in its approach to addressing human rights around the world.

"I think the American Government has not been using a consistent standard with all of the nations," said Paul Chan of Metropolitan/Columbia Plaza Venture. "I'm not even sure the American government can claim it's the champion of human rights." Chan points out that people living in American housing projects beset by violence are also having their human rights abused, since they can't live in peace and safety.

Chan also feels that "China is too large a market to be hurt by something like this (withholding MFN)." In the end, he suggests "it punishes both sides."

Yon Lee, the mayor's liaison to the Chinese community, suggests that while "doing business with a country that is repressive and uses prison labor" is "unconscionable," MFN may not be the way to curb such abuses.

"I personally don't believe that withholding MFN is going to advance democracy and human rights in China," he says, though he believes the Clinton Administration "has to take some stand on this."

People he spoke to during a recent trip to China "don't see how it would do any good if US withdrew MFN," he says. Lee adds that the primary concern of Chinese people now is improving their economic condition. Withdrawing MFN now would create problems for Guangdong Province and Hong Kong businesses, he says.

Chau-ming Lee, executive director of the Asian American Civic Association, says the American government seems torn between upholding its ideals and protecting its business interests in China. In the end he believes business interests will prevail. "The US is still a capitalistic country," he says. "The big interest groups will probably overrule their idealism."

Lee also points out that cultural differences also come into play when the two countries attempt to work out their differences. He says you can't expect a country with an autocratic tradition "to change overnight."

Lee questioned whether withdrawing MFN would improve human rights conditions in China, adding that there is an old Chinese saying: "If you cannot fight the enemy, you join them."

He suggests that trade ties and cooperative efforts between the US and China may be the best way to modify China's autocratic political life.

Lee points out that historically human rights have not been a dominant issue for Chinese and that many Chinese still have a limited understanding of these issues. What motivates Chinese people is "economic well-being," he says. "Ultimately economic development will help to change the values."

-by Robert O'Malley

Man

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the feeling that there was much to explore.

A native of Hong Kong, Man came to the United States in 1971 to attend the University of Redlands in southern California. He eventually transferred to the University of Oregon, where he received a degree in architecture. In 1977 he received a master's degree in architecture from Harvard University.

Man says his interest in art started early. "When I was little I remember I always liked to do drawing," he says. In Hong Kong parents generally try to keep their children busy, and Man found

that drawing was an activity that always appealed to him.

Man eventually followed his brother, an engineer, to study in the United States. He thought at the time that, like his brother, he would also study science and technology. But he soon discovered that he was more interested in drawing and design. He recalls how a professor told him that studying architecture was also an option. Eventually he enrolled in the architecture program at the University of Oregon.

Although he says his "is still a very young practice," his reputation is now beginning to grow. His current projects include the design of a Michigan museum, a restaurant in Belmont, a house in Bedford, and a house in Michigan, among other things. Although winning awards has enhanced his career, he suggests that building a reputation happens more gradually and by "word of mouth." It's the kind of profession where "you just slowly build up your reputation," he says.

Man says that designing a project typically begins with interviews to find out what the client is looking for. Once he and the client reach an understanding, the next step involves imagination. It's time, he says, to "start dreaming."

"You start imagining what this space could be like," he says, emphasizing that an architect's ideas in the end must also be workable. "No matter how good an idea it is if you can't execute it well it will fall apart," he says.

Man doesn't place himself in any of the categories sometimes used to describe the various architectural styles. He suggests that architecture has reached a point where its practitioners are no longer sure what the future holds, though they are always attentive to clues. "Right now people are trying very hard to look for the next trend," he says.

"I'm not sure there is such a thing," he adds, though he notes there is a renewed interest in the work of the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. "He's being rediscovered in America and in the whole world," he says.

Although Man believes Asian designs have influenced his work, he finds it difficult to say how. He says he hasn't consciously tried to create such an effect. And while he admires the accomplishments of traditional Chinese design, including the courtyard house and Chinese palaces and tombs - he believes contemporary Chinese architecture is seriously flawed. "What is being done in China now is so sad," he says. "The government doesn't know how to take care of architecture and culture."

Man believes that the architecture of his native Hong Kong, where he would also like to work someday, reflects that city's international culture. "The architecture is not rooted in a local culture, he says. "It's not the architecture that makes Hong Kong different but the landscape."

Man says he is also interested in contributing to the Chinatown community, especially on a group project that would improve the appearance of the Chinatown area. "I'm also in a position to do pro bono work," he says. "I'm willing to help."

-Robert O'Malley

Health Fair: April 26, 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. At the South Cove Community Health Center, 885 Washington St., Chinatown. Services are free. Health information will be available at booths. Blood pressure, cholesterol, glucose, PPD, glaucoma, and oral screening available. Optional blood chemistry test is \$15 (Fast six hours before test). Bring ID or South Cove Health Center blue card. For info. call 654-2955.

IN THE CITY



Asian Shelter and Advocacy Project staff at a Chinatown breakfast for the organization's new executive director. (Top row, from left) Joyce Lui, administrator, Helen Choi, program director, Khunneary Prom, Cambodian advocate, Nalina Narain, executive director. (Seated from left) Carmen Chan, project coordinator and Rev. Cheng Imm Tan, president, Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence.



A Memorable Press Conference: "Not one, not two but three other Asian journalists at the event," says Channel 5 reporter Janet Wu of a recent press conference at the attorney general's office. Wu said in all her years in Boston it was the first time she saw so many Asian journalists covering the same event. (From left) Doris Sue Wong, Boston Globe; Janet Wu, Channel 5; Sasha Foo, Channel 7; and Wendy Maeda, Boston Globe.



Chef Bian Jian Nian of Singapore cooking last week at Legal Sea Foods.

Singapore Chefs Bring Chinese Herbal Dishes to Boston

Legal Sea Foods, one of the city's most popular seafood restaurants, has been host this month to a herbalist and two master chefs from the Imperial Herbal Restaurant at the Metropole Hotel in Singapore.

Roger Berkowitz, Legal Sea Foods president and CEO, said the chefs and herbalists had

been invited to Boston to teach Legal Sea Food chefs how to prepare a number of new "herbal" dishes to be placed on the Legal Sea Foods menu.

The special dishes are meant to be both appetizing as well as healthful, combining sea food and vegetables with Chinese medicinal herbs. Three Seafood

Treasures, for example, is shrimp, scallops and squid stir fried with Chinese wolfberries and walnuts.

According to traditional Chinese medicine, wolfberries are believed to improve vision, strengthen the kidney function, and reduce blood sugars. Walnuts are the ultimate brain

food, nourishing and stimulating.

The restaurant will also serve a number of medicinal drinks prepared with such ingredients as ginseng, chrysanthemum flowers, and hawthorne.

Berkowitz said the Chinese dishes were being placed on the menu in part because he enjoys

Chinese food and also because he believes that customers are looking for more healthful dishes.

Berkowitz said his father, George, the restaurant's founder, spent about two years in China during the Second World War.

A Breakfast for New Asian Shelter Director

The Asian Shelter Advocacy Project introduced its new executive director at a fundraising breakfast last week at the China Pearl Restaurant in Chinatown.

Nalina Narain has been named executive director of the Asian Shelter Advocacy Project, a project of the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence.

Narain is a native of New Delhi, India and a former resident of Chicago. She has worked for Oxfam America and for Apna Ghai, a shelter for Asian women in Chicago.

The new Asian Shelter will open in July in a two-family house in the Boston area. The house was purchased with public funds and loans as well as private contributions. The

development cost of the shelter, which includes renovations, is \$524,468. The bulk of the project's funding has come from the city's Public Facilities Dept., the Housing Innovations Fund, and foundation and corporate grants.

The Asian Shelter Advocacy Project will be the first shelter in the Boston area to offer culturally and linguistically appropriate services for Asian women who have been victims of domestic violence.

Last week's breakfast was organized by Task Force Advisory Committee members Caroline Chang and Regina Lee. Proceeds from the event will be contributed to the Shelter Project.

A Chinatown Survey

A recent survey conducted by the Chinatown Against Drugs Team shows that members of the Chinatown community believe that police, parents and schools can most effectively deliver drug prevention information to the community.

The results of the survey, which was completed by 184 people in Chinatown, will be used to help the Team better provide drug-prevention services to the Chinatown community.

Surveys were conducted in 16 Boston neighborhoods for Boston Against Drugs (B.A.D.), a coalition of government officials, business people and residents working to fight drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse in the city. The surveys were developed and analyzed by Denise Dodds, the evaluation director for B.A.D., who is on the staff of the Institute for Urban Health Policy and Research.

"All community movements take time and the community survey confirms this judgement," says Chinatown Against Drugs TEAM Chairperson Father Hugh H. O'Regan of St. James Church. "We must encourage the parents we have reached to reach other parents, and we must encourage the young adults from our programs to continue to reach their peers."

The highlights of the community survey are:

*Young adults (22 to 40 years) were seen as having the

most serious drug and alcohol problems.

*Cocaine was most frequently listed as the biggest drug problem, followed by marijuana and alcohol.

*Over half (54%) 'never' or only 'sometimes' think of alcohol as a drug.

*Few (36%) knew where to get help with a drug problem.

*Less than half (43%) knew where to get help with an alcohol problem.

*None of the elderly respondents knew where to get help for either a drug or an alcohol problem.

*A large number (37%) said they were 'not at all' familiar with the Chinatown Team; only slightly more were familiar with B.A.D.

*A high number (87%) said the Team should place at least some attention on preventing tobacco use.

*Respondents to a question regarding Chinatown problems expressed concern about the cleanliness of the neighborhood.

*Police, parents, and schools were rated as the most effective groups in reducing the abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Business and religious leaders were rated as effective.

*70% said 'police' should take the lead in drug prevention.

*The largest number of suggestions for drug prevention activities were education-related, followed by actions involving the police and courts.

BOOKS

Losing Perspective on Redress

Righting a Wrong

Japanese Americans and the Passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988
by Leslie Hatamiya
Stanford University Press

by John Ota

The recently published "Righting a Wrong, Japanese Americans and the Passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988," is significant as the first book on the successful campaign to win redress legislation for Japanese Americans interned by the US in 1942.

The book evolved out of author Leslie Hatamiya's undergraduate thesis at Stanford University. A third generation Japanese American from Marysville, California, Hatamiya worked on the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) national staff prior to assuming her current position as an aide to New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley.

Hatamiya limits her focus mainly to redress efforts in Washington, rather than the redress movement as a whole. She examines in detail the Congressional context, analyzes the various factors affecting the votes on the bill, and discusses JACL's legislative strategy.

She shows how the bill's chief legislative architects, Representatives Norman Mineta, Robert Matsui, and Senators Spark Matsunaga and Daniel Inouye skillfully maneuvered the bill through Congress. She explores the obstacles and limitation they faced, including the Gramm-Rudman spending limits, Asian Americans' relatively small population, and political clout in Washington, and US-Japan trade friction.

Understandably, the author concentrates on legislative strategy, but in my view this narrow focus leads the author to neglect the much more significant story. How Japanese Americans forced Congress to squarely confront the redress issue in the first place.

One comes away from the book with the inescapable impression that it was primarily a handful of people in Washington that won the redress bill. That may have been

the insular view from Washington, but that approach is as faulty as crediting the civil rights bills of the 1960s to a few people in the Capitol rather than the tens of thousands whose courageous struggles comprised the civil rights movement.

Granted, insiders played a bigger role in enacting the redress bill than the civil rights laws. Japanese Americans will always owe an enormous debt to Mineta, Matsui, Matsunaga and Inouye for their leadership in winning redress. But the point is that the original vision and fundamental driving force behind the redress bill came from the Japanese American community, not Washington. As on most issues, Washington reacted; it did not initiate.

The author admits that, "although the fight for redress was in large part an insiders' game, it is simplistic to view it solely as an 'inside the Beltway' battle." Redress, she states, "could not have happened without the support and commitment of a large part of the Japanese American community." But such disclaimers aside, the author's few references to a community role often lack depth or an understanding of that role. They appear to be added on as afterthoughts or as backdrops to the "real" action in the Capitol.

For instance, Hatamiya discusses the 1981 hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), the body established by Congress to investigate the causes of internment. She recognizes the hearings as the turning point in the redress movement, but she seems to get it backwards when she states that the commission "forced the community to confront the issues" of redress. Her characterization of the community as largely "apathetic" about redress until the hearing also fails to square with the reality.

In fact, well before the hearings, redress was already being hotly debated in many cities, and new local and national redress organizations had formed. The CWRIC en-

countered some hesitation at first, but was soon overwhelmed by the 750 mostly former internees who wanted to testify. The CWRIC staff, in fact, had to be pressured to expand the hearings, hold hearings at night and in the community, and provide Japanese language translation for the elderly Issei.

The hearings took the redress issue to an entirely new and broader level of intensity, both in and out of the Japanese American community. Hatamiya is right in saying that the hearings resulted in the "galvanizing" of the community and a "surge of energy that fueled the campaign for redress for the years and battles to come." Unfortunately, those statements mark more the end, rather than the beginning of her analysis of the community's role.

The hearings were pivotal because they changed the nature of the debate over redress. It is barely mentioned in the book that, before the hearings, many if not most of the Washington insiders did their best to discourage the idea of a redress bill, warning, "Don't get your hopes up. Congress is in no mood to approve redress payments."

But, like everyone else who took part in the hearings, the Washington insiders were deeply moved and their attitudes underwent a transformation. When it became clear after the hearings that support for redress had become irresistible, the question changed from, Does a redress bill have any chance? to, What will be the strategy for passing it?

The hearings were an outpouring of anger, bitterness, pain and outrage. Grassroots internees seized on the hearings and turned them into their own tribunal on the internment. The extent and detail of the tragedy, the suffering, the losses - shared publicly for the first time - were staggering to both internees and non-internees alike.

It's important to note that the hearings could easily have turned out like most official hearings - a series of dry, formal testimonies by a small, tightly controlled list of witnesses. The CWRIC could have, in turn, recommended an apology and perhaps a token memorial fund. Had that happened, there would likely be no redress bill today as we know it. The author says the JACL planned to accept whatever the CWRIC recommended as the basis for a redress bill.

In the end, the CWRIC included payment of \$20,000 each to surviving internees among its recommendations, which became the main features of the redress bill. Had former internees not expressed almost unanimous support for monetary payments to individuals at the hearings, it is doubtful that the CWRIC would have gone along with that measure, which was then estimated to cost about \$1.25 billion, given the growing pressures in Washington to limit federal spending.

Once the legislation was introduced, the "insiders" assumed a more central role, and this is primarily what the author zeros in on. But even then the

grassroots continued to play a vital role through successful campaigns for state and local redress (which the author does not mention), several lobbying trips to Washington, coalition building, organizing letters, mailgrams and phone calls to members of Congress, and incessant educational and publicity efforts.

Without the community's continuing interest in every detail of the bill's progress, the outcome might have been quite different. It would have been easy for the bill to have been gutted or killed in committee. Vigorous grassroots efforts also accompanied every step in the funding (appropriations) and implementation stages of redress and, in fact, continue today in support of the more than 2,000 individuals who have been ruled ineligible for redress by the government.

In the preface, Hatamiya notes that there has been a running debate in the community about which of the two necessary factors was more important to the redress victory: "grassroots" support or "insiders" work in Washington. The "insiders" view is generally identified with national JACL leaders (some JACL chapters took a grassroots approach). The "grassroots" approach is mostly identified with the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR), an organization with which I have long been associated.

The author says the book takes a "balanced" view looking at both factors. However, given the limitations of her narrow focus on Washington and her weak grasp of the role played by the grassroots, I think it is fair to say that the book comes down more or less firmly on the "insiders" side of the debate.

Contributing perhaps to the author's downplaying of the role of the grassroots are her assumptions about Japanese Americans and Asian Americans. I was quite surprised to find the author referring rather condescendingly to Japanese Americans and Asian Americans as "politically passive," "apathetic," "not very active politically" throughout the book.

Those assumptions - for which the author offers inadequate supporting data - may have led her to seriously underestimate the grassroots' potential.

Apart from differences in analysis or emphasis, I think the author gives little or no sense of how the redress movement emerged historically. It is almost as if the redress movement suddenly appeared in 1978 out of nowhere. Early redress advocate Edison Uno is mentioned, but other major factors are left out.

For example, the role of Michi Weglyn and her book "Years of Infamy" is overlooked. Weglyn's 1976 book documented that the government was fully aware in 1942 that the internment was unnecessary from a national security standpoint. Up to that point, many former internees may have felt that the government actually believed in 1942 that the internment was neces-

sary. Learning that the government knew that the internment was unnecessary and yet cynically proceeded anyway, created a wave of indignation and gave a powerful boost to those advocating redress.

Further, there is no mention of the key role played by Asian American studies programs or students. Asian American studies classes offered the first opportunities for students to learn about the internment in a systematic and detailed way. Students from these classes joined with others in the community to organize Day of Remembrance commemorations and pilgrimages to Manzanar, Tule Lake and other internment camps. These activities helped lay the groundwork for the redress movement.

Also, despite the book's focus on Washington, the author omits any mention of the Congressional Black Caucus, whose members, especially Rep. Mervyn Dymally, gave significant and generous support to the redress movement.

Finally there appear to be some errors in the book that are due to haste or lack of thoroughness. For instance, the author cites a Federal Reserve Bank estimate of \$400 million for losses by internees. Although this estimate is cited in many books, it does not exist, as the CWRIC clearly stated in its report, "Personal Justice Denied." The author also carelessly misspells redress for Dan Lungren's name throughout the book.

Hopefully, this book will stimulate further study and constructive discussion of the redress movement. Such efforts will be important in determining what lessons we can draw from the redress movement and apply to pressing issues of the 1990's, such as hate crimes, immigration and US-Asia trade tensions.

(John Ota is a redress activist and lives in Alameda, Calif.)

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Sampan welcomes all donations, which are tax-deductible. Send letters to the editor, commentaries, calendar events and advertising for publication to 90 Tyler St., Boston, MA 02111 (617)426-9492.

Advertising Rates: \$8 per column inch; \$130 per quarter page; \$240 per half page. There are surcharges for translation and/or typesetting. Discounts are available for long-term advertisers.

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The Asian American Civic Association
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DOCUMENTARY

The Search for the Perfect Springroll

"Food," notes filmmaker Paul Kwan, "is everyone's first language." Recipes passed down from generation to generation, memories of a special dish enjoyed as a child, faded images of food being prepared in a light-washed kitchen, all have the power to revive in memory the early life of a family.

It's food too that often offers outsiders their first glimpse of the inner life of a new culture. A night spent as a guest at a family's dinner table in a new country can perhaps tell you more about the inner life of that culture than anything you might find in books or films.

As Kwan's mother notes in her son's documentary "Anatomy of a Springroll" (to be broadcast April 25 at 10 P.M. on Channel 2), it's difficult to understand a culture without first gaining some familiarity with its food. The techniques used to prepare it, the time



Paul Kwan and his mother making springrolls.

sacrificed to cook it, the manner in which it's eaten, all offer clues to the character of a people.

A hodgepodge of visual imagery, "Anatomy of a Springroll" uses puppets, animation, and footage from

the Vietnam War, San Francisco and Saigon to tell the story of Kwan's departure from Vietnam in 1973, his new life in America, and his return to Saigon years later at the time of his father's death.

As you might expect, images of food dominate the film. By the time it's over you'll probably be ready to head for the nearest Vietnamese restaurant to sample the genuine thing. The camera never misses an opportunity to observe springrolls in various stages of development. They are stuffed and wrapped, fried and tasted.

In addition to being a paean to food culture, "Anatomy of a Springroll" also documents Kwan's search for a deeper understanding of his own culture and past. In his excursions through the streets of Saigon he seems eager to collect the sights, sounds and smells of his youth, to retrieve something that seems ultimately irretriev-

able.

Although there's the sense that something was lost when he left Saigon years ago, Kwan, who is of Chinese Vietnamese ancestry, isn't overwhelmed by the past. With the exception of a haunting segment in which he is shown returning to his family's locked up house in Saigon, Kwan seems eager to live in the present, eager to integrate his Asian and American experiences.

Kwan's documentary is a kind of meditation on the culture that nurtured him, a poem to his native tradition. He often uses voice-over to comment on the images being shown on the screen. His journey through Saigon has the quality of a dream. As he passes through the city, he soon discovers that much has changed since he left; the city he knew as a youth has faded with the passage of time, transformed itself into something barely recognizable.

When he visits his family's Saigon house, a neighbor remembers him and finds him a key to unlock the door. No one lives in the house anymore. Once inside, he seems to be searching for a trace of a person, of a family that has disappeared completely from this abandoned house.

In the end, the viewer is left with the feeling that what Kwan has been seeking can no longer be found only in Vietnam. It can now be found wherever his native culture has traveled. Both he and his mother have carried fragments of it across an ocean. It can still be tasted in a San Francisco kitchen.

-Robert O'Malley

Please note: Calendar items are accepted up to Friday, April 29, 1994 for the May 6, 1994 edition.

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Commentary

Seeking Justice for Wards Cove Workers

Sometimes one discrimination case, and the struggle to fight it, can teach volumes about the discrimination that Asian Pacific Americans still face in the United States.

We all would like to believe that government discrimination against Asian Pacific Americans is ancient history. That the Chinese Exclusion Act can never happen again. That the American government, having apologized for the internment program, will never again deny liberty on the basis of race. That the government is here to protect equal opportunity and justice for all.

Think again. Government discrimination against Asian Pacific Americans is alive and well in the form of a 1991 amendment to the Civil Rights Act that singled out Asian

American workers and denied them the same civil rights protections that every other American enjoys today.

Here is the tragic story behind the amendment, and why every Asian Pacific American needs to ask their Congressional representatives to repeal it.

In 1974, a group of Asian Pacific American and Alaskan Native cannery workers at the Wards Cove Packing Co. in Alaska filed an employment discrimination lawsuit against the company. The workers charged that they were forced into segregated housing and dining facilities, and were kept in employment tracks that reserved the best jobs for whites. The workers lived in a racially charged environment, using what was called the "Flip"

bunkhouse and working with equipment called the "Iron Chink." One judge described it as a "plantation economy" with "the kind of overt and institutionalized discrimination we have not dealt with in years."

The company fought the cannery workers in court for over a decade, and the case eventually reached a conservative Supreme Court in 1988 after the workers won a major appellate court victory. On June 5, 1989 the workers received a devastating blow from the Court, which used their case to establish a new and unreasonably high standard for proving employment discrimination.

An outraged Congress reacted to the decision, and other decisions by the Supreme Court weakening the employment discrimination laws, with the Civil Rights Act of 1991. The Civil Rights Act corrected the court decisions, and eliminated the unreasonable standard of proof established in the 1989 Wards Cove decision. It looked as if the workers would finally win justice, when disaster struck again.

During the Congressional debate on the Civil Rights Act, the Wards Cove Company had spent \$175,000 lobbying Congress, and the expenditures paid off. As the Civil Rights Act was about to be passed, Alaskan Senator Frank Murkowski added an amendment to the act excluding the Wards Cove workers from the protections of

the new law. As a result, the law overturning the Supreme Court's Wards Cove standard would now, ironically, have no impact on the workers at Wards Cove. Although we had hoped that this kind of discrimination was a thing of the past, the Congress of the United States wrote Asian Pacific Americans out of a major civil rights bill.

The Asian Pacific American community has been fighting this special interest exemption since it was proposed in 1991. Congressman Jim McDermott (D.-Wash.) and Senators Patty Murray (D.-Wash.) and Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass) have introduced legislation, the Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act, that would repeal the exemption. This legislation is co-sponsored by over 100 representatives and senators. President Clinton has announced his support for the bill, which is supported by over 75 civil rights, Asian Pacific American, labor, religious and legal groups, including the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the American Bar Association, the AFL-CIO, the NAACP, and the Asian Pacific American groups signing this letter.

The Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act needs a great deal more help from the community if it is to pass. The concerns of Asian Pacific Americans will be lost in the Congressional shuffle of legislation if we do not make our voices heard now.

And if we are not heard on this issue, who knows what additional legislation waits in the wings as the tide of anti-im-

migrant hysteria sweeps the country.

We therefore urge all Asian Pacific Americans, as well as all Americans who believe in equality and justice, to write their representatives and Senators today to ask them to vote for the Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act (H.R. 1172, S. 1037). Tell them that it was wrong to pass special interest legislation exempting Asian American workers from the Civil Rights Act of 1991, and that this wrong must be corrected if we are to have liberty and justice for all.

Matthew Finucane
Executive Director
Asian Pacific American
Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO

Karen Narasaki
Washington Representative
Japanese American Citizens
League

Phil Tajitsu Nash
Executive Director
National Asian Pacific
American Legal
Consortium

Stephen Chin
Vice President
Nation Asian Pacific
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Daphne Kwok
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Organization of
Chinese Americans

Executive Director

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Commentary

Community to Meet on New Parcel C Plan

The Coalition to Protect Parcel C for Chinatown will present a new plan for the Parcel C site at a community meeting on Tuesday, April 26, at 6:30 P.M. at the Quincy School Cafeteria. The proposed plan was designed by Chia-Ming Sze of Chia-Ming Sze Architects, Inc., from input received at previous community meetings. At those meetings, people expressed a need for open recreational space for youth, office or classroom space for community organizations and agencies, meeting space available to the community at-large, "hang out" space for youth, and a community library or reading room.

The new Chinatown Community Center Plan, involving four phases of development, would allow the community to put existing buildings on Parcel C to immediate use while fundraising and developing other facilities in stages. In the most immediate phase, community organizations would rent space in the existing buildings for office, meeting, or classroom space, and program expansion. During this time, the community would raise funds

for new construction and new programs, such as a community library or youth drop-in center, and would work with the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, and the Asian Community Development Corporation to locate an alternative parking site for future tenants of the Oak Terrace and Parcel A housing developments.

The second phase would involve construction of a basketball court, a volleyball court, landscaping, and benches to create an attractive recreational open space. Funding for recreational open space in Chinatown is already available through the city's Parks and Recreation Department as reported in the previous issue of Sampan.

New construction during phase three would connect two existing buildings on Parcel C to expand available square footage and install elevators, making the community center building accessible to the elderly and disabled. The fourth and final phase would be removal of the smallest building on the lot and construction of a new building

which could serve as an assembly hall and recreation center.

A community center was first proposed for Parcel C in 1988, when community agencies worked with the BRA to develop plans for a 90,000 square foot community center, at an estimated cost of \$14 million. As the recession set in and questions arose about the feasibility of funding such a large-scale project, the BRA invited New England Medical Center (NEMC) to make a proposal for constructing a garage with a 10,000 square foot community center attached. When community agencies rejected this proposal, NEMC continued to push for support, finally winning the former Chinatown/South Cove Neighborhood Council's vote to support the garage with a \$1.82 million cash benefit, despite widespread community opposition.

For the past year, thousands of people in the community have continued to oppose the garage proposal, which will come before the BRA for a decision later this year. The Coalition to Protect Parcel C

has argued for community use of the land, and has organized community meetings to develop common goals among residents, community organizations and agencies, and community members at-large, young and old. The upcoming community meeting will be the first time the coalition presents its new plan based on input from the community.

As the community has fought the garage, some people have taken the cynical view that community use of the land is nothing but a pie-in-the-sky dream. The current proposal provides immediate benefit to the community while dividing the development process into doable phases. The completed community center would provide an estimated 34,375 gross square feet as well as a recreational open space for a price tag of \$2.6 million. Financing for the first two phases would be minimal, with funding for open space already promised to Chinatown and additional monies from the state to be available in the near future. The Coalition to Protect Parcel C has already received funding

from the Boston Foundation to support the initial community organizing and planning phase, and has had conversations with other private foundation about this work. These foundations can be approached for support of a capital campaign. Parcel C may yet become a prime example of the saying, "Where there's a will, there's a way." What we lack is New England Medical Center's willingness to build the proposed garage on one of their alternative sites.

Everyone who would like to see Parcel C developed for community use is invited to the community meeting on Tuesday, April 26. For more information call 357-4499.

-The Coalition to Protect Parcel C for Chinatown

The next issue of Sampan will be published on May 6, 1994. Press releases and advertisements which require typesetting or artwork are accepted up to Friday, April 29, 1994. Camera-ready ads are accepted up to Monday, May 2, 1994.

MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDENT

The Community Builders, Inc. is accepting applications for a full time Maintenance Superintendent. The qualified candidate will be experienced in all phases of apartment maintenance including heating, plumbing, electrical, carpentry, and locksmithing. Send resume to Langham Court, 26 Worcester Street, Boston, MA 02118. (An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer).

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Calendar/Short News

CALENDAR

Neighborhood Council Meeting: The Chinatown Neighborhood Council will hold its monthly meeting on April 20 at 6 P.M. in the office of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at 90 Tyler St., Boston's Chinatown.

Chinatown Safety Committee Meeting: April 4 at 10 A.M. at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, 90 Tyler St., Boston.

Fashion Fanatics Spring/Summer 94: April 27. Boston designers and area retailers team up for Boston University Fashion For Shelter's second annual fashion blowout. Proceeds to benefit a domestic violence shelter for Asian women. Show time is 8 P.M., at Beatrice Sherman Grand Ballroom, Boston. Tickets \$5 with student ID and \$7 general admission. For info. call 353-2921.

Boston Against Drugs 3rd Forum: April 30, 8:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M., Don Bosco High School, 300 Tremont St. Free parking, breakfast, lunch.

ABCD Summerworks 1994: Applications are available for Boston residents between the ages of 14 and 21 interested in summer jobs. The applications can be picked up at the Asian American Civic Association at 90 Tyler St., Boston. For info. call Amy Wong or Melody Tsang at 426-9492.

SHORT NEWS

Scholarships

The Chinese Historical Society of New England

(CHSNE) and the J.S. Waterman & Sons-Eastman-Waring Funeral Service will offer two annual scholarships to Asian students. One will be awarded to a male student and a second to a female student.

A statement released by the two organizations notes that Waterman's involvement stems from its interest in contributing to the Chinese community, "which has been loyal to their company for years." The Historical Society notes that the scholarships are meant "to help the community improve its future while maintaining its valued past."

Each scholarship has a minimum value of \$500. If the selected student remains enrolled and maintains academic standards, he or she will receive \$500 for each succeeding year. Each year two new students will be selected.

To be eligible a student must be Chinese and a resident of greater Boston (residing in a city or town with a zip code beginning with 021xx or in Randolph with zip 02368). Students must also attend a college or university in New England.

The selection of the winners will be made by a scholarship committee based largely on an interview with the student and on the quality of an essay (500 words or less) stating why the student is applying for the scholarship.

The deadline for 1994 applications is May 31, 1994. Applications can be obtained from:

Shawmut Bank
(Chinatown), Corner of Beach Street & Harrison Avenue.

Boston, MA 02111; or from Dr. Robert Guen, 1035A Beacon St., Brookline, MA 02146.

A Way Out for The Unemployed

Are you unemployed or underemployed? Do you wonder what it takes to be a street vendor? Or are you interested in working cooperatively with others to earn income?

While unemployment is a widespread problem affecting all communities, immigrant unemployed workers are more likely to be unemployed for the long term. Underemployment is an equally serious concern. Waiting lists for English as a Second language average two years or more, while most job training programs require a high school English literacy level. What are the options for a middle-aged immigrant worker with only the most basic English language skills? Jobs are scarce, and most people lack the capital, experience, and familiarity with the system to start a business of their own.

These are questions which workers at the Chinese Progressive Association Workers Center have discussed over the past year, and which made us decide to try some new things that could help immigrant workers organize for jobs. Last fall, we worked with The Chinatown Coalition, the sponsor of the first Chinatown Economic Town meeting and Resource Fair. That event provided a forum to learn about and discuss economic development policies in the city, and included a job/job training fair. Over the

last two months, we have worked with the Asian Community Development Corporation, Cambridge Business Development Center, and several entrepreneurs and professionals to offer an introductory series of workshops on "What does it take to start a small business?" As a follow-up to this series, the CPA is now offering two activities geared toward immigrant unemployed and underemployed workers, with the support of the Burgess Urban Fund.

On Sunday, April 17, from 1 to 3 P.M., we will offer an Orientation to Worker Cooperatives, led by Becky Johnson of Cooperative Economics for Women. This session, open to men and women, is especially geared toward unemployed and underemployed people who are interested in working cooperatively to earn income. During the month of May, CPA will launch an eight-week program on learning about cooperative business principles and forming a workers' cooperative group.

For those who have thought about becoming a street vendor, the CPA and the Minority Business Assistance Center will offer a workshop on requirements for operating a pushcart business on May 14 from 1 to 3 P.M. Led by Michael Markham of the Minority Business Assistance Center, this workshop will provide information on licensing, cart rental, and other tips for starting up a pushcart business.

Both workshops will be run bilingually in English and Chinese. To register, call 357-4499.

Hate Violence Hotline

On March 1, 1994 the SafetyNet Hate Violence Prevention Program launched a multilingual telephone hotline providing education, counseling, advocacy, and referral services to Asian victims of hate crimes. This hotline is the first of its kind to offer such services designed specifically to meet the language and cultural needs of the Asian Pacific American communities in Massachusetts.

In 1992, of all hate crimes reported in Suffolk County, 16 percent targeted persons of

Asian descent, though Asians represent only 5.5 percent of the population. This represents the second highest victimization rate for any population group. With increasing anti-immigrant and xenophobic sentiments, violence against Asians continues to rise at an alarming rate.

The most serious reported case is the murder of Sam Neng Nhém in Fall River, MA. In August, 1993 Nhém, a young man of Cambodian descent, was attacked and beaten to death by a group of men who were heard yelling anti-Asian epithets. SafetyNet victim advocates, in their work in various communities, continue to hear of incidents in which Asian Americans are spit upon, beaten, and have their windows smashed and property vandalized.

For Boston's Asian American communities, language and cultural barriers often stand in a victim's way of gaining adequate protection and assistance. The criminal justice system and existing resources for victims of violence are not designed to accommodate these special needs. Too often victims fail to claim remedies for hate crimes simply because they are not aware of the resources available to them or are too frightened to report the incident.

SafetyNet was established in March 1993 to bring together local community agencies, parents, and youth to reduce the impact of hate violence in low-income, Asian American communities, especially those with high concentrations of recent immigrants.

SafetyNet was founded in collaboration with professionals and leaders from several community agencies including the Asian American Resource Workshop, Boston Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights, Massachusetts Attorney General's office, and the Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants. SafetyNet can be reached at 542-4800.

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Our Family-Centered Obstetrical Program, scheduled to open in the fall of 1994, will focus on the needs of women and their families. With this as our mission, we have demonstrated a commitment to excellence and a patient-focused, state-of-the-art environment. In this atmosphere, we have placed a complete and comprehensive range of services under one roof and enabled our patients to choose many aspects of their OB experience.

At this time, we are seeking to fill the following positions. Each offers the opportunity to function in a collegial relationship with a multidisciplinary team.

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You will play a key role in the development and implementation of the professional nursing practice model to support family-centered care in an area that includes 11 labor/delivery/recovery rooms and 21 postpartum beds. Collaboration with the physician/director and nurse midwives is critical to the development of a comprehensive program that will also integrate the maternal-infant programs of our community health centers and include family education and home visitation programs.

Solid clinical experience in all aspects of maternal/infant care and the ability to accomplish goals in a complex organization will enable you to implement our vision. Demonstrated leadership skills and a BSN are essential; MSN and/or CNM preferred.

Chief Nurse Midwife

Take responsibility for the effectiveness and efficiency of a Nurse-Midwifery Service which provides comprehensive maternity care for the uncomplicated patient and ambulatory women's health care. Supervising a staff of midwives requires proven leadership skills and collaborating with medical and nursing leadership in delivery and promotion of services requires a commitment to teamwork.

Requirements include three years of experience as a nurse-midwife including one year in teaching or administration involving the application of research methodology and statistics. Leadership, communication, and organizational skills are essential as is certification as a Nurse-Midwife in Massachusetts. Bachelor's degree required; Master's degree preferred.

Please send resumes to Beverly Cunningham, R.N., Manager of Nurse Recruitment, Massachusetts General Hospital, Employment, Mail Code M01518, 101 Merrimac Street, Boston, MA 02114-4719. Proudly pursuing equal opportunity and affirmative action.

看中國藝術家表演之後

朱偉憶

一支由十餘位中國著名表演藝術家組成的演出團，自今年三月下旬至四月在北美若干大城市進行十數場演出。三月二十五日晚在麻省理工學院的演出是該團此行的首場亮相。當晚，MIT的大禮堂中，一千多個位子座無虛席，有些兒童還是坐在成人腿上的，而且場外仍有一些觀眾因買不到票而不得入場。

演出之後，聽到來自觀眾的各種反映，有對表演水平表示贊賞，也有對節目不如預期的豐富表示不滿，還有對主辦者的工作提出意見，等等。一場演出辦得成功與否，有演員、觀眾及主辦者三方面的原因。這場演出的演員確實大部份是中國的一流演員，表演水平是勿庸置疑的；觀眾的購票積極性和觀看時的熱情也是空前的；至於主辦單位，雖然缺少專業經驗，但也盡了很大努力，能把這樣一場大型演出如期辦成，已算是成功了。但借大家對此演出尙未忘卻之際做一回顧，也許能使上述三方都有所鑒借，以便將來把類似活動辦得更好。

演員應瞭解觀眾需求

此次來美演出陣容很強，如相聲演員馬季、李金斗、陳湧泉，歌唱演員殷秀梅、彭麗媛，電影演員王馥荔等，確實是功力到家，名不虛傳。而

中國藝術家們向觀眾謝幕

賞能力。

演出當晚的掌聲不斷，幾乎每個

演員都需再三「安可」，多表演幾支

曲目。

觀眾的需求，不可低估了海外華人的欣

喜會等節目瞭如指掌，因此並不希望

國內來團表演的都是老調重彈。國

內的錄影帶，可以說對每年春節聯

來美好的回憶；但他們也渴望看到更

多的新節目。雖在海外，他們仍常看

國的錄影帶，

這不能不是一種遺憾

。對許多中國人來說，恐怕對本地高等院校、或

是大商場、或是中餐館等的瞭解還多

好。對許多在波士頓生活了若干年的

華人來說，恐怕對本地高等院校、或

中華錦繡



蜿蜒的長城、壯麗的紫禁城故宮、幽靜的蘇州花園、巍峨的布達拉宮……這些錦繡中華的壯美河山，卻並非在中國的土地上。這是在大西洋畔美國東南角的佛羅里達州，在世界著名的「迪斯尼世界」附近，一片新開辟不久的公園，其名如其景，叫作「錦繡中華」。

錦繡中華（Splendid China）位於佛州奧蘭多西南十二英哩處的凱斯米（Kissimmee），離迪斯尼世界的正門祇有一英哩之遙，是來佛州觀光旅遊者必到之處。這個佔地七十六英畝的公園是由香港中國旅行社投資十餘億美元興建的，一九九三年年二月中旬剛剛開張接待遊人，因此許多人尚不知道在佛州著名旅遊勝地，有一片集我國中華錦繡山河名勝古蹟之大成的美麗花園。

這個公園被稱作「縮小了的中華」，其中有六十餘處主要景色，都是或按實際尺寸，或按比例縮小仿製的中國名勝風景，非常逼真，遊覽其間如同身臨中國境內，也是極好的攝影留念之處。例如，著名的萬里長城，在此縮短為半英里長，真正的長城是用每塊三呎長的城磚一塊塊砌成的，而這縮比長城也是用一、二吋長的小磚一方方砌成的，共用了六百五十萬塊小磚，可見其工程也很浩大。除了尺寸縮小之外，長城在群山中蜿蜒之勢與真景無二，以其為背景拍照足以亂真。紫禁城故宮，也是用一磚一瓦建成的縮小的景緻，其紅牆金瓦、雕樑畫棟之工藝與真實的無二。四川的樂山大佛可以說是世界最大佛像，山佛一體，「錦繡中華」的樂山大佛也有三十五呎高，盡管比真的縮小不少，卻也足夠雄偉了。有一些景地，如蘇州園林、古代觀星象台等，卻是按實際尺寸建造的，遊客蕩漾其間，與親臨實地絕無兩樣。

「錦繡中華」的景地還有龍門可窟、西安秦陵兵馬俑坑、雲南石林、西藏布達拉宮、內蒙成吉斯汗墓、南京中山陵、敦煌莫高窟、杭州西湖、曲阜孔廟，以及大雁塔、黃鶴樓、天遊。

壇、白塔、盧溝橋、九龍壁等等，似乎將中華大地的名勝古蹟風景都包羅萬象了。據香港中旅社人士介紹，第一座「錦繡中華」是在中國深圳建成，數年來吸引了成千上萬中外遊客，許多人參觀該園後，便親赴中華大地做實地旅遊。後來深圳又建了「中國民俗文化村」，以傳揚中華民間藝術文化為主。這兩座花園也是香港中旅社投資興建，自建成後經濟效益和宣傳效益都極佳，現在該社正在深圳建第三個公園——「世界之窗」，則將世界各國的著名風景名勝集中一起，這個公園將於今年四月底開業。

在許多外國人參觀了深圳「錦繡中華」和「中國民俗文化村」後，便希望在其本國也建這麼一座花園。美國佛州的「錦繡中華」便是香港中旅社在海外投資建造的第一座花園。該園實際上是將錦繡中華的風光和民俗文化村的活動結合一體，園內有一百五十餘位專程從中國請來的民俗表演藝術家，他們並非專業演員，卻是身懷絕技的國寶，例如貴州山村中的爬刀梯，在中國也是難得見到的。這些藝術家每日進行不同的表演，如民族歌舞及服飾表演、民間泥塑、貴州木雕、雜技等等。還有正宗中餐館，有四十餘名來自國內的名廚，以及中式快餐店，遊客亦可享受中國飲食文化精華。

香港中國旅行社是中國最老的一家旅行社，二十年代成立於上海，一九四八年將資金和總部轉移至香港。

詩歌講座

藥膳中餐烹飪表演

北美華文作家協會紐英崙分會將於一九九四年四月二十三日（週六）下午三時舉行詩歌講座與座談，地點在哈佛燕京圖書館聚會廳（Common Room），將由「天天天藍」的作者名詩人卓以玉教授主講「玉的光輝——詩、歌、畫」。會後有餐敘，參加者歡迎每一席一菜餚。查詢可洽：張鳳237-4680，鄭洪 277-0769，鍾倫納861-1024，王正軍 776-6076。



歡迎您在周日或周末到華埠購物時順道光臨指教，或寄來索取免費中文或英文投資或保險資料。

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再加上年幼無知，容易惹禍或出意外，就是自己的父母對這個年齡的嬰兒也得格外當心，若送出去照管，家長的牽心掛肚是可以理解的。但許多家長爲了工作就業，也不得爲自己的州市頒發的托兒提供者牌照，爲獲取此牌照，她們得經過不少於十五小時的兒童早期教育和緊急救護訓練，參加三小時的輔導班，並有身體健康證明和工作許可證（工咭），申請此牌照者必須年齡十八歲以上，並有六個月至一年照顧嬰幼兒的經驗。頒發牌照的機構，還將到申請者家中考察環境，若個人與家庭條件都符合要求，便可頒發牌照。取得了牌照的個人，便可合法地在家裡開辦托兒班，最多個月至三歲幼兒，其餘也可以是六歲以下幼童。至於祇照顧六歲以上學下童者，則無需領取牌照。但無牌照看

對許多夫婦都上班工作又有幼兒的家庭來說，找個既方便又放心的地方托放孩子是件頗令父母們費心的事。波士頓華埠的愛群托兒所，在為華人社區許多家庭提供托兒服務方面久負盛名，但由於名額有限，不能容納所有需照顧的幼兒。為給社區民眾提供更廣泛的托兒受務，愛群家庭日間托兒計劃多年來在本市華人社區覓選一些婦女，成為持有執照的「家庭日間托兒服務提供者」。目前，該計劃已提昇為昆士學校社區議會日間托兒外展計劃，以包容更廣的覆蓋面為華埠內外的家長和托兒提供者服務。

該計劃的林仲瓊女士說：「我們經常接到一些家長的電話，問在華埠或波士頓市內能否找到托放幼兒處，因為家長們居住或工作在這些地區，想尋找能方便接送其幼兒的托兒處。」尤其是一些有三歲以下幼兒的家長，很難找到合適的保姆或托兒所。

護六歲以下幼兒者是不合法的，被發現後會受到警告直至罰款的處罰。從家長的角度講，將孩子送到無牌照又不報稅者處看管也有許多不放心和麻煩處，不僅缺乏專業訓練的保姆對孩子的教育水平不高，且托兒費也不能在父母的收入稅中得到減免。而持有牌照的托兒提供者不僅能為孩子提供更專業化的服務、科學的伙食，家長還可以用她們的牌照號為自己申報托兒費收入稅減免。

，特別是不諳英語又無其他專業技能者，是項是很理想的職業，其時間靈活，可以兼管家務和自己的孩子，所需要的祇是愛心和日常家務技能。許多家庭主婦或無他職業的女性還是願意從事此業的，但以往，一些想在自己家中辦托兒所的人受到來自房東的阻礙，因房東擔心易出意外的小孩子若在自己的房產中出事，會影響自己房屋意外責任保險費上漲。林仲瓊女士強調，現在這個問題已不必耽心，該計劃會協助取到牌照的家庭托兒提供者申請房屋意外責任保險補助，這筆三、四百元的費用可補足房東或自有房屋的責任保險費。此外，政府對領取牌照的托兒提供者還有營養培訓和供應食品原料的服務，托兒提供者可申請食品計劃（Food Program）。每個孩子可獲得每日三餐約三元錢的食品補助，該食品計劃還定期派專人教授托兒人員營養餐的配製，幫她們排列食譜，並供應營養食品原料。使托兒提供者可為幼兒們提供免費餐食，這也減輕了家長的負擔。

對一些低收入家庭來說，雖然有些家庭托兒費祇是每日不到二十元，他們仍付不起。日托外展計劃也有低收入家庭服務計劃，這些家庭可提出申請，獲得批准後，該計劃將付部份托兒費，而家長祇需根據家庭收入水平支付差額。這樣托兒提供者能保證收到托兒費，也就願意接受低收入家庭的孩子入托。

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BARCELÓ GARAGE COMMENT

Please be informed that the comment period on New England Medical Center's Draft EIR to MEPA re: Parcel C Garage Project has been extended to April 21, 1994. A Chinese translation of the DEIR summary may be obtained from MEPA Unit, 100 Cambridge Street, Room 200, Boston, MA, or from NEMC Real Estate, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, MA.

地段停車大樓輿論

予場案至一譯。到址
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心地 已月之門 可地 Boston,
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療『』, 年摘 取
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備有計論九 到是 100 Cambridge Street,
紐 MEPA 樓評九 可址 200, Boston, MA
大之一日本地 Room 200, Boston, MA
醫物業部 Bolyston Street,
紐是100 MA

華埠反毒品講座

華埠反對毒品委員會將於四月二十一日下午兩點在華人天主教堂舉行會議。並將於四月三十日舉行一次大型講座，討論全市有關反毒品和戒煙方面的問題。此活動地點在 Don Bosco High School, 300 Tremont St., Boston，時間是一九九四年四月三十日早八時半至十二時半，有免費停車位，並提供早餐午餐。

有牌照的專業托兒提供者，不失為上策。據目前統計，華埠附近，以及波士頓市區、布萊頓、奧斯頓、布克林等區，都需要這類家庭托兒提供者，希望有意從事此業者與日托外展計劃聯繫。尋找托兒處的家長，也可前來接洽。該計劃為托兒提供者及家長雙方提供免費介紹服務。有興趣者請洽林仲瓊女士，電話：635-5261 或 635-5270，請在下午一時至四時半電。

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South End- Boston
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C 地段建設計方案
在四月二十六日晚六時半將於昆士小學餐廳舉行的社區會議上，保衛C地段聯盟將擬定一項在C地段建華埠社區活動中心的設計方案。此方案是由施家銘計劃公司的施家銘先生根據以往社區會議上大家的建議所設計。在那些會議上，民眾強調社區中心應有供社區機構使用的辦公室和教室、民眾大會的場所、青少年娛樂場所、社區圖書館或閱覽室等。

這項新的華埠社區中心方案有四個發展階段，並使社區能立即利用C地段上現有樓宇，同時籌資發展其他設施。在最早的階段，社區機構組織可租用現有建築用作辦公室、會議室或教室等。同時，社區將籌措資金以新建社區圖書館、青少年中心等，還將與波士頓重建局亞美社區發展協會及麻州住房資金局合作遷移現在該地段的停車場，以爲華信屋和A地段上住宅樓的居民提供停車位。

第二階段將建造棒球場、排球場、花園、長椅等，以創造具有吸引力的外景。建築華埠外景區的資金已可由本市公園和風景區局提供。

新建設的第三階段是將C地段上兩座現有樓宇連接起來，以擴大使用的面積並安裝電梯，使社區中心成爲老人及殘疾人等行動不便者可達之處。

第四也是最後一個階段是拆除該地段上的小型建築並建起一幢作爲會議大廳和娛樂中心的新樓。

在C地段建社區中心的方案首次是在一九八八年擬定，當時社區團體與市重建局發展一座九萬平方英呎，成本約一千四百萬元的社區中心計劃。由於產生了這樣大規模的計劃能否籌到款的問題，重建局請紐英崙醫院製定一項建一個停車場附帶一個一萬平方英呎的社區中心方案。當社區團體拒絕該方案時，紐醫繼續尋求支持，最終獲得華埠南灣社區議會多數投票贊成建停車場並得到一百八十二萬元補賞款，盡管社區民眾反對呼聲很高。

在去年，社區廣大民眾繼續反對停車場方案，重建局將在今年晚些時

C 地段建設計方案

對此案做決定。保衛C地段聯盟一直在爲讓社區使用這片土地，並使社區各團體及男女老少達成統一意見而奮鬥。未來的這次會議是本聯盟首次向社區公佈此新設計方案。

在社區爲停車場事件而鬥爭時，有人持譏諷的態度認爲想使用這塊地祇是空想。現在的設計方案則將發展過程變爲可行階段。整個社區中心將約有三萬四千三百七十五平方英呎面積，外加外部活動場地，建造成本約爲二百六十萬元。前兩階段的費用不無，室外場地的建造費已有著落，將來州裡還會進一步拔款。保衛C地段聯盟已收到波士頓基金會資助，以支持社區組織和計劃階段的建設，也已與其他私立基金會洽商此事。這些基金可用作基本建設經費。C地段可成爲一個範例，正如俗話所說：「如願以償」。我們尚缺少的是紐醫在其他地點建那個擬議的停車場的願望。

關心C地段的人們，請來參加四月二十六日（星期二）晚六時半的會議。詳情請洽：357-4499。

（保衛C地段聯盟）

社區論壇

劍橋—北京，中國文化夏令營

今年暑期在北京舉辦

目的，結合海外兒童和少年的特點和需要，組織漢語學習、數學練習、名勝遊覽、體育鍛鍊、文化娛樂等活動。

夏令營將營員的安全放在首位，因而只招收七歲以上的兒童，鼓勵十歲以下兒童的家長將回國公差或探親時間安排在暑期，以便和營員同行至北京營地，也歡迎港澳台胞及海外華僑子弟及家長參加夏令營。劍橋中國文化中心將協助安排隨行家長的機票、旅行證件，以及在中國的部分活動。

快報名，在美國若可洽波士頓聯繫人：高青，早九時至下午五時，電話：(617) 576-7164，傳真：(617)

661-7626。在中國有親屬者亦可直接聯絡北京宋慶齡基金會外聯部，北京後海北沿四十六號（郵編 100009），電話：86-1-4016304，86-1-4075264。

沒有家長隨行的營員，劍橋中國文化中心將派專人護送，並和航空公司共同妥善安排波士頓至北京之間的安全措施，保證每個營員在國際旅途

中的安全。到達北京後，劍橋中國文化中心的聯絡人員和宋慶齡基金會的工作人員將在北京機場接機，將營員送往營地。夏令營結束後，有隨行家長的可自行確定返美日期和航線，其他營員由劍橋中國文化中心的工作者安全帶回波士頓。家長與兒童也可先期到達北京，七月十三日直接到宋慶齡基金會報到。

有興趣參加夏令營活動者，請盡快報名，在美國若可洽波士頓聯繫人：高青，早九時至下午五時，電話：

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劍橋中國文化中心負責人周小忠表示，夏令營是根據海外少年兒童的需要而辦，今年是第一次，希望得到家長及各方面的支持，以便將來舉辦更多更好的類似活動。

劍橋中國文化中心負責人周小忠

在放學後中文學校，既解決了學童們放學後的照顧問題，又使他們每週能有五下午學習中文課，收到較好的學

習效果，很受學生家長歡迎。暑期夏令營也是與中文教學有關的一項活動，爲了使在海外生活的少年兒童有更好的環境學習中文和瞭解祖國民俗傳統，劍橋文化中心與中國宋慶齡基金會共同組織，於今年暑期舉辦首屆中國文化夏令營。

這個命名爲「劍橋—北京」的夏令營的營址設在中國北京郊區，營期是一九九四年七月十四日（星期四）至八月十三日（星期六）夏令營以提

高營員的中國語言文化水平和素養爲

目的，結合海外兒童和少年的特點和需要，組織漢語學習、數學練習、名勝遊覽、體育鍛鍊、文化娛樂等活動。

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聯邦政府贊助的政府貸款方案，這些方案對首期頭款的要求都不高，我們的房屋貸款顧問專家能幫助你逐步了解申請貸款程序及您所有的問題。

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中國雜技表演組在波士頓，右起：任立男、李浩、張露麗、王小平、汪媛媛、李天祥、韓寧。

這五名演員中，身才魁梧的王小平是打底座的「杆砣」，任立男、李天祥為「中量級」，他們三位吊在彈性繩索上展示的騰空翻滾功夫令人眼花繚亂。年輕的李浩和唯一的小女生汪媛媛則在空中表現他們輕盈健美的旋轉等技巧。這個節目可以說是體操中的吊環、功夫中的斛斗及高難舞蹈動作的結合。演員們必須有極深的功底和良好的配合，在高空表演時，他們都不帶保險繩，可謂藝高人膽大。最年輕的汪媛媛，嬌小的身材還像個小女孩，卻是出身於雜技世家，技藝非同尋常的專業雜技演員。

大蘋果馬戲團的演出，節目動作仍保留了原來的風格，但音樂是該團美國樂師根據演員的騰空節奏新編的，以適合美國觀眾的口味，並給此節目取了個引人的新名字「空中玫瑰」。由於此團是在大帳蓬中心的圓場演出，這個節目的演員又都吊在半空中，觀眾環繞四周，效果與在國內的舞台上表演不大相同，他們也在大蘋果馬戲團的導演協助下做了些改進，以達到更好的表演效果。演員們說，這次來美演出為期四個半月，通過出國演出，也從國外演員身上學到許多東西。

據該演出隊的領隊，中國遼寧省

藩陽市對外演出公司副經理張露麗女士說，中國雜技的高水平是世界公認的，藩陽雜技團是國內一流雜技團，經常到世界各國演出，以滿足國際雜技表演市場的需要。但目前國際市場行情有所變化，以前是請國內的演出團體進行整團出訪整台演出；而現在卻更希望化整為零，邀請單個節目加入國外演出團體進行同台表演。他們覺得這種形式也很好，既向國外觀眾宣傳中國雜技藝術，又可以通過同台演出學習國外的經驗技巧，從管理上講也更方便些，因為一切行政事務和組織經營都由主演團體包了，來參演的中國演員祇需演好自己的節目即可。

「騰空飛杠」是藩陽雜技團創作的，在國內也是首創，有許多國家要求前去獻演，這次在大蘋果馬戲團的巡迴演出中，一直是作為壓軸戲最後出場，以其驚險掀起高潮，可見其水平不凡。

中國對外演出公司是個為中外文化交流牽線搭橋的單位，該公司隨藩陽雜技團演出組來訪兼作翻譯的韓寧先生說：近些年，中國的雜技節目應邀出國很頻繁，像北美的三大馬戲團——鈴鈴、太陽和大蘋果都是該公司的客戶，現在每個團中都有中國雜技演員隨團參演。目前的雜技市場主要在國外，進行這類商業性演出，在向世界傳揚中華文化藝術的同時，也有一定的經濟效益。該公司也時常介紹一些國外著名藝術團體和藝術家去中國演出，像一九九三年就邀請了美國費城交響樂團去中國的數個大城市訪問演出。

這支中國雜技演出隊一行共七人

，來美後便隨大蘋果馬戲團進行跑碼頭式的巡迴演出。該團全體人員的吃

、住、行都是在旅行房車上，據說連

裝設備運動物，一共有六十餘輛大卡

車。來自中國東北藩陽的演員們性格豪爽，他們說這房車內廚廁設備齊全

，又停在演出帳篷的後院，因此還是很方便的。在自三月下旬到八月初的

四個多月內，他們要轉載美國東北部六個州的十個點進行演出，而在波

士頓的演出自四月七日至五月八日，是呆得最久的一個地方。他們早已聽

說波士頓這個文化名城，在演出之餘

，五月一日是國際勞工節，華人前

進會工人互助中心將於當日下午一時

至三時舉行工友聯誼聚會，歡迎大家

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中國大使慰問僑胞

中華人民共和國駐美國首都華盛頓大使館的大使李道豫，將於四月三十日前來波士頓拜會當地僑團、慰問海外同胞。並將於當日晚六時半出席波士頓美中友好協會、華人前進會等聯合舉辦的晚宴，以會見本地僑胞與留學生等。歡迎大家前來參加晚宴，宴會地點在波士頓華埠漁村酒家，時間為四月三十日晚六時半，餐券每位三十元，購買餐券可洽華人前進會：357-4499。

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Vol. XXII No. 12
April 15, 1994

SAMMPAN

*Applying for Oak Terrace Housing
 *Should US Renew China's MFN Status?
 *Sampan Interview: Architect Lawrence Man
 See these stories and more in the English section

華信屋年底建成 近期開始接受住房申請

位於華埠屋街的華信屋住宅樓工程，自一九九三年十月十三日破土動工，預計一九九四年底前可全部完工。該樓的八十八套柏文全部為出租房，因而不久即將開始接受住房申請。

亞美社區發展協會執行主任李真美女士說：由於華信屋位於華埠，許多社區人士希望能有更多的亞裔住入該樓，並提出要保證該樓至少大部份居民應是亞裔，特別是華裔。李真美說：「根據波士頓的公平住房法，任何族裔都有權申請任何區域的住房，因此我們不能限制祇允許亞裔申請，華信屋是向所有族裔敞開大門的。」但正因此，有些人便產生了誤會，認為建在華埠的住宅，華裔和其他亞裔卻住不進去，感到社區為籌建此樓而做的努力都是為他人做嫁衣。李真美強調：「這種看法是不對的。」她指出，盡管不能規定申請人的種族，但一般人都有在自己熟悉的鄰區申請住宅的習慣。例如亞裔們也不太喜歡到非裔、西裔集中的地區去居住，其他族裔是否願意來華埠居住現在也很難講，這些事祇能由其自然發生，卻不能硬做規定，不然就觸犯了公平住房法。

李真美說，八十八套住房中有三十套低收入（Section 8）住宅，三十三套適於中等收入居民，另外二十八套按市場價出租。三類房屋的租金不同，他們要對所有申請人的收入和交租信譽進行審查，合格者才能住入。其中低收入房的申請人要根據市府提供的統一名單排定，因市里早有排數年的候房名單，將會按先後順序提供給華信屋，如果在排在前面的申



華信屋是現代化的公寓住宅，有中央空調、電梯，地下室有洗衣房，
轉第一版

正在建設中的華信屋工程

亞裔婦女庇護所即將建成

經過亞裔反家庭暴力行動組織一年來的努力，已募集到經費在本市開辦一間亞裔婦女庇護所，此庇護所將為受到家庭暴力摧殘的亞裔婦女提供臨時棲身場所，有通亞洲語言的工作人員專門為這些受害婦女服務。

四月六日，亞裔反家庭暴力行動在龍鳳酒樓召開早餐會，公佈亞裔婦女庇護所可望於今年七月正式開業的消息，並介紹了該組織新聘任的執行主任印度裔娜琳娜·那蘭女士。庇護所開辦初期約可接待十二至十五名婦女，最長可住約一年半時間。亞裔反家庭暴力行動組織實現了其目的的第一步，但並非大功告成，該組織主席陳清音表示，她們還要開展其他項目計劃，並仍需籌到更多的款項，以繼續支持庇護所工作與其他為亞裔民眾提供服務的計劃。因此仍需各界大力支持。



圖為為籌建亞裔婦女庇護所做出貢獻的人士，後排右起：亞裔反家庭暴力行動工作人員：董事會主席陳清音、亞裔庇護所及推廣計劃執行主席 Nalina Narain、東裔輔導員 Khunneary Prom、項目主席蔡許岫霞、行政管理員呂美賢、計劃協調員陳小慧；前排右起：麻州難民移民辦公室執行主席李鳳儀、健康與公眾服務部民權辦公室區域經理張黃玉鶯。

在懸於高空的金屬架上，演員們忽而攀住藍色的彩帶旋轉翻滾，既優美又驚險，台下的觀眾屏住呼吸看得聚精會神，不時暴發出陣陣掌聲和歡呼聲。大蘋果馬戲團的藝術導演保羅·班德先生說，瀋陽雜技團的這個節目一九九〇年在蒙納卡羅馬戲節上曾獲得銀小丑獎，他很喜歡這個節目，便通過中國對外演出公司搭橋，請該

市做為期一個月的演出，在位於北大道扇碼頭的演出大帳篷中，精彩的節目一個接一個進行，那嫋熟的雜耍、幽默的小丑、魁偉的大象、奔騰的駒馬，可愛的小狗給觀眾們留下深刻印象。而整台節目的壓軸好戲，是一個叫作「空中玫瑰」（Rose in the Sky）的驚險節目，表演這個節目的是來自中國瀋陽雜技團的五位演員。

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呼聲。大蘋果馬戲團的藝術導演保羅·班德先生說，瀋陽雜技團的這個節目一九九〇年在蒙納卡羅馬戲節上曾獲得銀小丑獎，他很喜歡這個節目，便通過中國對外演出公司搭橋，請該

演出組參加今年大蘋果馬戲團的巡迴演出。他贊揚道：「這是些非常有天

才的演員，而且都很年輕，平均年齡

不到二十歲，其中那個女孩才十六歲立男最年長，他說這個節目在國內名

，他們的節目為我們整台演出增色不少。」

著名的蘋果馬戲團目前正在本

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朱偉憶

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